

## SCW COMMON CORE

### 102 Naval Heritage and Doctrine Fundamentals

#### 102.1 **State the six areas of Naval Doctrine.** (ref a, introduction)

- a. Naval Warfare- describes the inherent nature and enduring principles of naval forces.
- b. Naval Intelligence- Point the way for intelligence support in meeting the requirements of both regional conflicts and operations other than war.
- c. Naval Operations- Develops doctrine to reaffirm the foundation of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps Expeditionary maritime traditions.
- d. Naval Logistics- addresses the full range of logistical capabilities that are essential in the support of naval forces.
- e. Naval Planning- Examines force planning and the relationship between our capabilities and operational planning in the joint and multinational environment.
- f. Naval Command and Control- Provides the basic concepts to fulfill the information needs of commanders, forces, and weapon systems.

#### 102.2 **Discuss the conditions that led to the formation of the U.S. Navy.** (ref. A, ch1)

- General George Washington initiated America's first sea-based offensive against the British. Washington's armed vessels provided significant support to colonial efforts, demonstrating the value of military operations at sea
- The initial continental fleet was comprised from converted merchantmen
- As Congress continued to commission ships, notable leaders such as John Paul Jones helped to develop a proud and capable Navy.
- Early fleets were manned by Marines as part of their ships' crews.
- In essence, the first Marines were soldiers detailed for sea service.
- Congress continued to provide for Marines as long as there was one Navy ship still at sea.

##### Post Revolutionary War

- Both the Continental Navy and Marine Corps were disbanded.

1790

- A fleet of "ten boats for the collection of revenue" was authorized and became commonly known as the Revenue Marine.

1794

- Congress authorized the Department of War to construct six frigates, for the protection of American merchantmen against the Barbary corsairs.

1798

- Four years later, in response to renewed aggression by France during its war against Great Britain, Congress finally established the Department of the

Navy, authorized the Marine Corps, and began the first significant buildup of naval forces as we know them today.

**Three maritime services of today**

- Navy
- Marine Corps
- Coast Guard

**102.3 State the qualities that characterize the Navy/Marine Corps team as instruments to support national policies. (ref. d, ch. 1)**

- The qualities that characterize most modern naval forces as political instruments in support of national policies are the same as those that define the essence of our naval services today. These qualities are READINESS, FLEXIBILITY, SELF-SUSTAINABILITY, and MOBILITY.
- These qualities permit naval forces to be expeditionary.
- Naval expeditionary forces draw upon their readiness, flexibility, self-sustainability, and mobility to provide the National Command.

**102.4 Discuss the conditions that led to the creation of the Seabee. (ref. d, ch. 1)**

- Prior to 1941, the Civil Engineer Corps used private contractors to accomplish all overseas construction.
- The contractors, in turn, hired steelworkers, electricians, carpenters, draftsman, and mechanics from private industry.
- The Navy realized that, in the event of war, civilian contractors and construction workers could not be used very well outside our own country.
- As World War II drew near, there was an urgent need for more overseas bases.
- It became clear there was an urgent need for a combat trained Military Construction Organization.
- The first constructions units were organized early in January 1942.

**102.5 Discuss the significance of March 5, 1942 as it pertains to the Seabees. (ref. d, ch. 1)**

- The name Seabees is derived from the first construction battalions (CB's) that were organized early in January 1942.
- Officially, permission to use the name "Seabee" was granted on 05 March 1942.

**102.6 Discuss the significance of the following personnel. (ref. c, app. A)**

**a. Admiral Ben Moreell**

- Father of the Seabee's
- Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, decided to activate, organize and man construction battalions after the attack of Pearl Harbor, on 7 December 1941.
- He requested specific authority to carry out his decision.

- On 5 January 1942 he gained the authority for the Bureau of Navigation to recruit men for the construction trades for assignment to the Naval Constructions Regiment composed of three Naval Construction Battalions.
- This was the beginning of the renowned Seabees.

**b. CM3 Marvin Shields:**

- Medal of Honor winner.
- The first Seabee in history to receive the Medal of Honor for his heroic efforts in defense of a Special Forces Camp and Vietnamese District Headquarters at Doug Zoai.

**102.7 State the importance of planning to Naval Operations.** (ref. b, ch. 1)

- Naval planning is fundamental to leadership. Planning provides the discipline to focus on the objectives, intentions, capabilities, and resources required to accomplish assigned missions. Planning also requires commanders to estimate the capabilities of a potential adversary and to evaluate options.

**102.8 Discuss the significant contributions made by the Seabees during the following periods.** (ref. c, app. A)

**a. World War II:**

- 325,000 men served in the Naval Construction Force during the Second World War.
- The Seabees built over 400 advance bases along five figurative roads to victory.
- They constructed fuel tank farms, airfields, supply depots, and other facilities for supporting actions in the Coral Sea and Solomon Islands.
- In the Pacific the Seabees built 111 major airstrips, 441 piers, 2,558 ammunition magazines, 700 square blocks of warehouses, hospitals for 70,000 patients, tanks for storing 100,000 gallons of gasoline and housing for 1,500,000 men.
- At Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides, Seabees constructed a 5,000-foot airstrip from virgin jungle in 20 days.

**b. Korea:**

- The Seabees rose to the challenge of the Cold War. At the Inchon landing in September 1950, Seabees positioned pontoon causeways within hours of the first beach assault and did it while under continuous enemy fire and in the face of enormous and strong tides.
- The Seabees were 35 days to complete airstrip in Wonson, they had the strip ready in 16 days. While building the strip the Seabees were under constant artillery bombardment from enemy forces on neighboring islands.

**c. Vietnam:**

- The first full Seabee battalion arrived in Vietnam on 7 May 1965 to build an expeditionary airfield for the Marines at Chu Lai.

- Seabees built schools, hospitals, utilities systems, roads and other community facilities.

d. Post Vietnam:

- The post-Vietnam Seabees were involved in new construction frontiers: the Indian Ocean, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Europe, on the ocean floor and in most of the oceans of the globe.
- One of the major peacetime projects undertaken by Seabees after Vietnam was the development, construction and operation of the United States naval Communications Station on Diego Garcia.

**102.9 Identify and explain the purpose of the following ratings. (ref. a, ch. 2)**

a. BU:

Perform construction, maintenance, and repair of wood, concrete, masonry structures, and concrete pavement.

b. CE:

Install, operate, service, and overhaul electrical generating and distribution systems.

c. CM:

Perform maintenance, repair, and overhaul of automotive, material handling, and construction equipment.

d. EA:

Perform construction surveying, drafting, planning, estimating, and quality control.

e. EO:

Perform operation of automotive material handling, weight handling, and construction equipment.

f. SW:

Perform fabrication, assemble, erect, position, and join structural materials.

g. UT:

Perform maintenance, and repair of plumbing, heating, steam, compressed air, fuel storage, water treatment and distribution systems, air conditioning, refrigeration equipment, sewage collecting and disposal facilities.

**102.10 State the purpose of the Civil Engineer Corps (CEC). (ref. b, ch. 1)**

Modern day CEC is responsible for planning construction and public works functions at Navy and Marine Corps bases worldwide, and for leading the NCF.